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OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIRDS OF JAMAICA,
WEST INDIES.

BY W. E. D. SCOTT.

II. A LIST OF THE BIRDS RECORDED FROM THE ISLAND,
WITH ANNOTATIONS.

(Concluded from p. 181.)

177. *Ampelis cedrorum* (Vieill.). CEDARBIRD.—Recorded by Gosse (Birds of Jamaica, 1847, p. 197), on the authority of Mr. Hill.

178. *Laletes osburni* Schl.—Not observed at the points visited by the writer.

179. *Vireo altiloquus* Gamb. WHIP-TOM-KELLY.—A migrant and summer resident. Said to be common in the regions near the coast. Not observed during the time spent on the island.

180. *Vireo modestus* Schl. SEWY-SEWY.—A rather common species at all points which were visited. The birds were generally associated in pairs and reminded one strongly, in their method of life and general habits, of *Vireo noveboracensis*. Up to the time of my departure from the island these birds showed no signs of the approach of the breeding season.

181. *Cœreba flaveola* (Linn.). BLACK-AND-YELLOW HONEY-CREEPER. HONEY-SUCKER. BANANA QUIT.—One of the most abundant and generally distributed species. Often at Boston a dozen could be seen on the trees and bushes close to the house. There is much variation in the intensity of the dark color of the throat. From intense, clear, dark slate, almost black, at one extreme, every grade is to be found to faint slate color much mixed with yellow feathers of the same color as the belly.

These birds had not begun to breed at the time I left Jamaica. Gosse speaks of finding the nests "in those low trees and bushes, from which depend the paper nests of the brown wasps," and gives May, June, and July as the breeding season. (Birds of Jamaica, p. 85.)

182. *Cœreba cyanea* (Linn.).—Mr. C. B. Taylor took on Elletson Road, Kingston, on May 17, 1890, an adult male of this species, which is now in the author's collection (No. 12,946). There seems possibility that this may have been an escaped caged bird, as the tail-feathers are somewhat worn; it must, however, be recorded as having been observed and taken on the island.

183. *Glossiptila ruficollis* (Gmel.). ORANGE QUIT. BLUE QUIT.—Not quite as common as *C. flaveola* and more confined to the higher altitudes, though also observed at the sea level. There is a great preponderance of females and males in immature plumage, over the adult males,

blue with bright chestnut throat patch. Of forty-nine individuals collected but fourteen are adult males. Two birds are in intermediate plumage though not moulting, showing traces of the blue adult plumage and some chestnut feathers on the throat. The birds bred in June and the nest is described by Gosse (Birds of Jamaica, p. 237). Quite gregarious at Stony Hill. In December the birds feed exclusively on mangos, 'sour sop,' and other wild fruits, so far as could be ascertained.

184. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.). BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER.—Not uncommon during December and January at all points visited on the island.

185. *Helinaia swainsonii* Aud. SWAINSON'S WARBLER.—Recorded by A. & E. Newton (Handbook of Jamaica, 1881, p. 105). Mr. Taylor regards this and the following species as very rare on the island.

186. *Helmitherus vermivorus* (Gmel.). WORM-EATING WARBLER.—Specimens of this species were taken at Stony Hill on December 1, 13, and 16, 1890, and at Priestman's River on January 8 and 17, 1891. It seems to be a regular winter resident, though rare.

187. *Compsothlypis americana* (Linn.). PARULA WARBLER.—A common migrant and winter resident. Met with at all points visited.

188. *Dendroica tigrina* (Gmel.). CAPE MAY WARBLER.—A not uncommon winter resident. Individuals were procured at all points where collecting was prosecuted, some ten in all.

189. *Dendroica petechia* (Linn.).—At Buff Bay on December 24, 1890, I saw a Yellow Warbler which was probably to be referred to this form, and this was the only time that the species was observed by me. Gosse regarded it as a migrant and winter visitor. (Birds of Jamaica, p. 157.)

190. *Dendroica eoa* (Gosse). AURORA WARBLER.—The type specimens of this species are in the collections of the British Museum. They were taken in January (21 and 24) in the same locality on the island by the late Philip Henry Gosse.

191. *Dendroica cærulescens* (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—A rather common winter resident, and generally distributed.

192. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.). MYRTLE WARBLER.—Observed throughout the winter months in small companies, and not generally distributed.

193. *Dendroica striata* (Forst.). BLACKPOLL WARBLER.—For records of this species see A. & E. Newton, Handbook of Jamaica, 1881, p. 106.

194. *Dendroica phæretia* (Gosse). ARROWHEADED WARBLER.—A species described by Gosse from a single individual taken on the 9th of February on the top of Bluefields Peak.

195. *Dendroica dominica* (Linn.). YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—A common winter resident and probably breeds, though Gosse regarded it as a migrant species, and yet speaks of individuals obtained on August 16.

196. *Dendroica dominica albilora* Baird. SYCAMORE WARBLER.—Of forty-six Yellow-throated Warblers collected on the island twenty-two are referable to *D. dominica* and twenty-four are clearly typical represent-

atives of *D. dominica albilora*. These birds were collected at several points, but were perhaps a little more common at the lower levels.

197. *Dendroica virens* (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—Not met with by the author. See A. & E. Newton, Handbook of Jamaica, 1881, p. 106.

198. *Dendroica palmarum* (Gmel.). PALM WARBLER.—Taken at Stony Hill and at Priestman's River, and noted at Kingston. Not very common.

199. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea* Ridgw. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—A single individual was observed in a garden in Kingston on December 20, 1890, by the author.

200. *Dendroica discolor* (Vieill.). PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A rather common species at the points visited. Some probably breed on the island, for Gosse recorded the species on the 18th of August. (Birds of Jamaica, p. 159.)

201. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.). OVENBIRD.—A not uncommon winter resident.

202. *Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.). WATER-THRUSH.—Met with but once on the island, ♂ (No. 10,524), Priestman's River, 21 January, 1891.

203. *Seiurus motacilla* (Vieill.). LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—Taken at Stony Hill and Priestman's River, six specimens in all. A rather common winter resident.

204. *Geothlypis trichas* (Linn.). MARYLAND YELLOWTHROAT.—Obtained at all points visited. A common winter resident. I did not remain late enough on the island to ascertain if the species breeds there.

205. *Sylvania mitrata* (Gmel.). HOODED WARBLER.—Not observed. See Baird, Rev. Am. B., p. 239, and A. & E. Newton, Handbook Jamaica, 1881, p. 106.

206. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.). AMERICAN REDSTART.—A common winter resident. Probably breeds, as Gosse records it from the mountains of St. Elizabeth on August 10. (Birds of Jamaica, p. 165.)

207. *Mimus hillii* March.—Very local in distribution and appears to be rare even where it occurs. I did not meet with representatives. At a point near Port Henderson, about opposite Port Royal, across the bay, is a point known as Salt Pond hills. It is an arid region with much cactus growing. Mr. C. B. Taylor tells me that he has met with this species only at this point, where he took two birds in June, 1891.

208. *Mimus orpheus* (Linn.). JAMAICA MOCKINGBIRD. One of the most abundant and conspicuous species in the lowlands, becoming more uncommon at high altitudes. Seen everywhere and in full song late in December and early in January. They were nesting generally at Priestman's River by February 20.

209. *Myadestes solitarius* Baird. SOLITAIRE.—Said to be an abundant species at all points of very high altitude, and commonly believed to be restricted in its lowest range to about 5000 feet above the sea. On Febru-

ary 5, 1891, in the hills back of Priestman's River, at an altitude of 1500 feet above the sea, these birds were not at all uncommon, but were shy and difficult to obtain. They were well known to the people living in the vicinity, who call them 'Nightingales,' and who say they live here the year around and breed. This is the only point where I found these birds, and during my stay I procured but three individuals though many were seen and heard.

210. *Merula aurantia* (Gmel.). HOPPING-DICK. TWO-PENNY-CHICK.—This species, closely allied to the following one, is found at lower levels, in fact down to the sea, in thick, woody places. I frequently heard, but very rarely saw this Thrush, and only secured a few examples. It is said to have been formerly very common, and is doubtless one of the species which has suffered by the introduction of the mongoose. For a description of the breeding habits see Gosse, *Birds of Jamaica*, p. 14.

211. *Merula jamaicensis* (Gmel.). SHINE-EYE. GLASS-EYE.—Rather common in the thick woods above fifteen hundred feet, but very shy and difficult to collect, frequenting very thick jungles, and often heard, but seldom seen.

212. *Turdus mustelinus* Gmel. WOOD THRUSH.—Not observed. Recorded by Gosse, *Birds of Jamaica*, p. 140.

PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW SPECIES AND TWO NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

THE PUBLICATION of a paper on the birds of the Island of Trinidad, based on collections and observations made during March and April of the present year, being unavoidably delayed, I have decided to present here brief diagnoses of several new birds which will be described at length in a future number of the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*.

*Chlorospingus leotaudi*¹ sp. nov.

Char. sp.—Apparently most like *C. chrysogaster* Tacz. in coloration but much smaller and with a larger bill.

¹ Named in honor of the late Dr. A. Léotaud, author of 'Oiseaux de l'Île de la Trinidad.'